

NATIONAL GUARD of HAWAII

TO-DAY AND IN
THE YESTERYEARS



By HOWARD D. CASE

WITH the completion of the new armory which is now in the building as authorized by the legislature of 1910, the national guard of Hawaii will be housed in as complete a structure as can be found in any city on the mainland which boasts of a like division of Uncle Sam's khaki-clad reserves. The past 10 years have seen Hawaii's guard advance with rapid strides toward the goal of a perfect organization, and to-day, with its many companies of well-drilled, well-disciplined young men of Honolulu, and its numerous divisions covering practically every phase of infantry science, it is safe to say that this goal has been reached.

If one would write an authentic history of the national guard of Hawaii, he must first delve into the annals of statements and statistics which will take him back to a time prior to the insurrection. Here he would find the material basis for his history which would give him dates and names and help him to unfold the skein of facts and figures from which he must weave his story. A history composed entirely of facts and figures, however, the reader would soon find to be very uninteresting reading from a number of standpoints. There are hundreds of stories involved in the formation of Hawaii's guard which are probably known only to those who are veterans of the organization and which crop out only when those veterans, becoming in a reminiscent mood, choose to live again the days of twenty years ago. Many of those veterans still reside in Honolulu, while others reside on the mainland and the rest have passed into the great beyond. Those who are among the living point with pride to the day when they took the oath and became members of what today ranks in the Class A division of the organized militia of the United States.

Early History.

On January 17, 1893, the provisional government was established by the citizens and residents of Honolulu at the court house, known today as the judiciary building, under the direct command of Hon. Sanford B. Dole, who had previously been named president. The following military officers were appointed and commissioned: John H. Soper, colonel; Joseph H. Fisher, lieutenant-colonel; George F. McLeod, captain and adjutant; William W. Hall, captain and quartermaster; A. Gertenberg, captain and ordnance officer, and Dr. Charles T. Rodgers, captain and surgeon. The citizens were formed into provisional companies A, B, C, D and E on January 24 and one week later company E was regularly organized and mustered into the service of the provisional government with the following commissioned officers: John Good,

No. 10, Governor Walter F. Frear, commander-in-chief N. G. H.

No. 2, Staff of the National Guard of Hawaii, December, 1893. From left to right, standing: Captain J. W. Pratt, adjutant; Captain C. B. Cooper, medical department; Captain W. W. Hall, quartermaster; Captain A. Gertenberg, ordnance officer. Seated: Lieut.-Col. J. H. Fisher; Col. J. H. Soper, regimental commander, and Major George F. McLeod.

No. 3, National Guard Rifle Team. Seated, left to right: 1st Lieut. Harry H. Morehead, range officer; Capt. Arthur W. Neely; Capt. Frederick L. Morong, surgeon; Lieut.-Col. William R. Riley, team coach; Col. Arthur Coyne, team captain; Lieut.-Col. John W. Short, team spotter; Capt. Chas. M. Coster, Capt. Edward Hopkins, Capt. Henry O'Sullivan. Standing, left to right: Sergt. Thos. J. Evans, Sergt. Maj. Dude K. Lemon, P. Q. M. Sergt. James K. Evans, Sergt. Harry K. Holstein, Sergt. Albert K. Lucas, 1st Lieut. Luther A. K. Evans, Sergt. Manuel V. Souza, Sergt. Alau Aina, 1st Sergt. Geo. W. Baker, 1st Sergt. John Stone.

No. 4, Hospital corps of the National Guard of Hawaii. In the center are seated Captain F. L. Morong, on the left, and Major W. L. Moore, on the right.

captain; Arthur Coyne, first lieutenant; and Ira A. Burget, second lieutenant. On February 1, 1893, Hon. John L. Stevens, the American minister, caused the American flag to be raised over the government building and declared a protectorate, a body of United States marines taking the place of the citizen troops then in charge of the building.

Thereafter, and during the month of February, 1893, provisional companies A, B, C and D were regularly organized and mustered into the provisional service, being known as the volunteer companies of the National Guard of Hawaii. These companies were under the command of the following commissioned officers:

Company A—Charles W. Ziegler, captain; John A. McCandless, first lieutenant; T. B. Murray, second lieutenant.

Company B—Hugh Gunn, captain; Arthur M. Brown, first lieutenant; T. Kenake, second lieutenant.

Company C—J. M. Camara Jr., captain; John M. Vivas, first lieutenant; A. G. Silva Jr., second lieutenant.

Company D—Charles T. Wilder, captain; John W. Jones, first lieutenant; James L. Torbet, second lieutenant.

Protectorate Discontinued.

The government buildings being at that time in the possession of the provisional government, the "barracks," "drill-shed" and "bungalow" were set aside for the use of the National Guard of Hawaii. Company E was quartered in the old barracks; the gun-shed was fitted up as an armory and known as the "drill-shed" of the National Guard, and the bungalow was used for the offices of the officers and for storage purposes. On April 1, 1893,

the American flag was lowered from government forces returned to their the government building and the protectorate discontinued by Special United States Commissioner James H. Blount, after which the provisional and took charge of the judiciary build-

No. 5, Company "E", National Guard of Hawaii, commanded by 1st Lieut. Arthur Coyne, taken shortly after the insurrection of 1895.

No. 6, Colonel J. W. Jones, the adjutant-general, N. G. H.

No. 7, Field Staff, National Guard of Hawaii, 1913. From left to right: Lieut.-Col. W. R. Riley, Capt. Thomas P. Cummins, Colonel Arthur Coyne, Capt. A. W. Neely, commissary, 1st Infantry; Major Gustav Rose, Not in picture, Captain M. M. Johnson, quartermaster.

No. 8, General Staff, National Guard of Hawaii, 1913. From left to right: Lieut.-Col. John W. Short, Q. M. general; Col. Charles W. Ziegler, inspecting general; Lieut.-Col. Joseph H. Fisher, paymaster general; Col. J. W. Jones, adjutant general; Major W. L. Moore, surgeon; Lieut.-Col. C. B. Cooper, surgeon general; and Capt. F. L. Morong, surgeon.

No. 9, Company "F", National Guard of Hawaii, commanded by Captain C. W. Ziegler, taken on the steps of the capitol following the insurrection of 1895.

No. 1, Hon. Sanford B. Dole, first governor of territory and first commander-in-chief of the N. G. H.

ing under the command of Charles W. Ziegler, who held the rank of captain. During December, 1894 Admiral Walker was ordered to immediately proceed to the Pacific coast with his command, the battleship Philadelphia. For the first time in twenty years Hawaii was left without United States naval supervision, and the political opponents of the provisional government of the republic of Hawaii in January, 1895, started an insurrection by taking possession of Diamond Head-Palolo ridge and opening fire on the forces of the government upon their approach. The government troops were in the field for more than two weeks and at the end of that time the last of the insurgents was captured, the person being their leader, R. W. Wilcox. A military commission was instituted for the trial of those who had sought to overthrow the existing government, and for the purpose of the due administration of the law, Hon. W. Austin Whiting, a justice of the supreme court, was commissioned colonel of the first regiment of the national guard of Hawaii, and appointed president of the commission.

Found Guilty of Treason.

There were between two and three hundred persons tried before the commission, among them being Queen Liliuokalani, Robert Wilcox, leader of the insurgents, and John A. Cummins. Four of those tried were found guilty of treason and sentenced to be shot, the sentence, however, in each case being commuted by President Dole to imprisonment or deportation. The only fine paid by those tried and convicted was that by John A. Cummins, who forfeited \$5000. These trials were watched with a great deal of interest by both the American and British ministers resident, as a number of the citizens claimed the protection of

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